Clothes dealer (mainly Jewish heretofore, incidentally—there was no question of ejecting non-Jews from their employment) lost his importance. No longer was it necessary for the working-man to make use of the reconditioned garments of his social superiors: for the same amount, or less, he could periodically purchase a new suit. The reduction in the cost of women's clothing was even more striking. The process was repeated, and mainly by the same agency, in the boot-making and furniture-making industries. What had previously been the greatest distinguishing mark between the various social strata disappeared, and the beneficial effect on the morale of the labouring classes was incalculable.

This epoch-making change was assisted by the great development in the distributive trades, and the growth of the single-price store, in which also the Jews played a considerable part (though not perhaps so consider-able as is often alleged). By this means, prices in all commodities were vastly reduced, and one-time extrava-gancies came to be considered indispensable necessities of existence in every class.

In other respects too, Jews collaborated solidly in this far-reaching change. A generation ago, their participa-tion in the catering industry in England brought the "restaurant" within the reach of the modest pocket, and was a remarkable boon to city workers of that generation. More important was the part which

they played in what is termed the "entertainment industry". The function which Jews have filled in the development of the Cinema—as actors, inventors, technicians, producers and exhibitors—is enormous. They realised its implications when it was generally regarded as no more than an amusing novelty: and it was to a large extent under Jewish guidance that it became the great institution, and the universal amenity